THE Nº. 48.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *March* 25, 1746.

The SPEECH of his Excellency PHILIP Earl of CHESTERFIELD, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of *Ireland*, to both Houſes of Parliament, at *Dublin*, on Tueſday the 8th Day of *October*, 1745.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM honoured with the King's Commands to meet you here in Parliament, and to co-operate with you in whatever may tend to eſtabliſh or promote the true Intereſt of this Kingdom. His Majeſty's tender Concern for all his Subjects, and your Zeal and Duty for him, have mutually been too long experienced, for me now to repreſent the one, or recommend the other.

YOUR own Reflections will beſt ſuggeſt to you the Advantages you have enjoyed under a Succeſſion of Proteſtant Princes, by Nature inclined, and by legal Authority enabled to preſerve and protect you, as your own Hiſtory, and even the Experience of ſome ſtill alive among you, will beſt paint the Miſeries and Calamities of a People ſcourged, rather than governed, by blind Zeal and lawleſs Power.

THESE Conſiderations muſt neceſſarily excite your higheſt Indignation at the Attempt now carrying on in *Scotland*, to diſturb his Majeſty's Government, by a Pretender to his Crown: One nurſed up in civil and religious Error: Formed to Perſecution and Oppreſſion, in the Seat of Superſtition and Tyranny; whoſe groundleſs Claim is ſo contrary to the natural Rights of Mankind, as to the particular Laws and Conſtitutions of theſe Kingdoms; whoſe only Hopes of Support are placed in the Enemies of the Liberties of *Europe* in general; and whoſe Succeſs would conſequently deſtroy your Liberty, your Property, and your Religion. But this Succeſs is little to be feared, his Majeſty's Subjects giving daily and diſtinguiſhed Proofs of their Zeal for the Support of his Government, and the Defence of his Perſon; and a great Number of national Troops, together with ſix thouſand *Dutch*, chearfully furniſhed to his Majeſty by his good Allies the States-General, being now upon their March to *Scotland*; a Force more than ſufficient to check the Progreſs, and chaſtiſe the Inſolence, of a rebellious and undiſciplin'd Multitude.

THE Meaſures that have hitherto been taken to prevent the Growth of Popery, have, I hope, had ſome, and will ſtill have a greater Effect; however I leave it to your Conſideration, whether nothing farther can be done, either by new Laws, or by the more effectual Execution of thoſe in Being, to ſecure this Nation againſt the great Number of Papiſts, whoſe ſpeculative Errors would only deſerve Pity, if their pernicious Influence upon civil Society did not both require and authorize Reſtraint.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you the ſeveral Accounts and Eſtimates, and I have the Pleaſure of acquainting you, that I have nothing to aſk, but the uſual and neceſſary Supplies for the Support of the Eſtabliſhment.

THE King having thought it neceſſary at this Time to ſend for two Battalions more from hence, has ordered that immediately upon their landing in *England*, they ſhall be put upon the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment; and that the ſupplementary Increaſe of regular Forces for your Defence here, ſhall be made in the leaſt expenſive Manner, by additional Companies only; after which Augmentation, the Number of Troops will ſtill be within the uſual military Eſtabliſhment.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction that I hear of the preſent flouriſhing State of your Linnen Manufacture, and I moſt earneſtly recommend to you the Care and Improvement of ſo conſiderable a Branch of your Trade; let not it's Proſperity produce Negligence, and let it never be ſuppoſed to be brought to it's utmoſt Extent or Perfection. Trade has always been the beſt Support of all Nations, and the principal Care of the Wiſeſt.

I PERSUADE myſelf, that the Buſineſs of this Seſſion will be carried on with the Temper and Unanimity, which a true and unbyaſſed Regard for the Public naturally produces, and which the preſent State of Affairs more particularly demands. For my own Part, I make you no Profeſſions; you will, you ought, to judge of me only by my Actions.

LONDON.

November 16. Major-General Batteraux's Regiment, in it's March to the North, halted 24 Hours at Halifax; where they were ſupplied with all Manner of Refreſhments in the kindeſt and moſt bountiful Manner. Deſiring to know what was to pay at their leaving the Town, the Magiſtrates told them they were heartily welcome, and would not take a Farthing. The Regiment then drew up on an Eminence near the Town, and gave three Diſcharges by way of Thanks.

On Tueſday laſt a Fire happened at Ricott, in Oxfordſhire, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Abingdon, a great Part of which was conſumed; and his Lordſhip's Son, the Lord Norreys, a fine Youth of about 15 Years, was burnt to Death in his Chamber.

Nov. 19. Laſt Week ſome of the Quakers, in Behalf of themſelves, and others of their Perſuaſion, waited on Sir William Young, General Ligonier, and other proper Officers, with

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an Offer, at their Expence, to furnish the Troops employed in his Majesty's Service, in this severe Season of the Year, in the North, with woollen Waistcoats to double over the Breast and Belly, long enough to be under their Waistbands, to be worn under their other Cloathing; which was well accepted, and ten Thousand will be ready to be delivered in four or five Days, and the rest with the utmost Expedition.

December 20. At 12 o' Clock last Sunday Night, arrived an Express from his Royal Highness the Duke, with, as 'tis said, the following Particulars of a Skirmish at Clifton: The Rebels there were about 2000; in less than an Hour they were forced out of the Village: Thirty of them were found killed, but not one of the wounded, whom they carried off: Eighty were made Prisoners: Only 12 of the 40 Dragoons, mentioned in the Gazette, are killed, and the rest wounded. The Duke had all the Foot with him on Friday, and 3 Pieces of Cannon. His Royal Highness designed to march that Day towards Carlisle, in Hopes the Rebels would be stopped by two Bridges which he had ordered to be broke down; if not, to follow them to Carlisle, and besiege them if they staid.

Penrith, in Cumberland, December 20. The Rebels having carried off their killed and wounded, when they were driven out of the Village of Clifton by the King's Forces, it has not been possible to ascertain their Loss; but since that Affair about 70 of their People have been taken Prisoners.

About 10 o' Clock on Wednesday Night, that Corps of the Rebels which was at Penrith, and had ordered their Cannon and Baggage to advance during the Skirmish, retired with the utmost Precipitation to Carlisle, where they arrived Yesterday Morning about ten. It was so dark, and the Country so covered, that it was not possible to pursue them that Night; and the Troops being fatigued with the forced Marches they had made through very bad Roads, they halted at Penrith Yesterday, and were joined last Night by the greatest Part of the Foot, and by the Remainder this Morning.

Whitehall, Decemb. 22. This Day arrived a Courier from Dresden, with Letters from the Hon. Thomas Villars, Esq; his Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saxony, giving an Account, That on the 25th, N. S. two Treaties of Peace were signed there under his Majesty's Mediation, by the respective Plenipotentiaries; *viz.* One between the Empress Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia, and the other between his Prussian Majesty and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony.

Dec. 26. It is said the Elector Palatine will be included in the Treaty concluded between the Queen of Hungary, the Elector of Saxony, and the King of Prussia. —— That the following are some of the Articles; *viz.* The King of Prussia keeps Possession of Silesia, under Guarantee of the maritime Powers. —— That his Prussian Majesty obliges himself to send 20,000Men to the Rhine, and acknowlege the Emperor duly elected; and that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, shall also send 20,000 Men to the Rhine.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady at Preston to her Friend in Town, dated December 14.

'Yesterday the whole Rebel Army re-entered our Town, all 'sufficiently wearied, and out of Humour enough. There are 'with them four Ladies, who seem to be of some Distinction; 'Lady Ogilvy, Mrs. Murray, Jenny Cameron, and another 'whose Name I could not learn; but they say she is the Mis'tress of one Mr. Sheridan, a popish Priest. The two first 'were in a Chariot by themselves; the other two, in a 'Coach and six, with the young Pretender, and M'Sheridan, 'who it seems is called the Archbishop of Canterbury. This 'young Pretender seemed very faint and sick, and is very assi'duously ministred unto by Jenny Cameron. O Sullivan, one 'of the young Pretender's Council, and a very likely Fellow, 'made free with our House; and we were under a Necessity to 'treat him civilly. He return'd it obligingly enough: From 'him we learn some little Anecdotes relating to Jenny Came'ron. She is, it seems, the Niece of a Person of some Fashion 'in the Highlands; and was sent by her Uncle to pay his Com'pliments to the young Pretender, on his March from Locha'bar to Perth. She brought with her a considerable Quantity 'of Cattle, some Usquebaugh, and other little Presents. When 'she appeared before the young Pretender's Tent, who receiv'ed her very gallantly, she jump'd of her Horse, and told him 'with great Frankness, That she came like the Queen of She'ba to partake of the Wisdom of Solomon: He answered, And 'thou shalt my Dear, partake of all that Solomon is Master of. '—— He took her in his Arms, and retired with her into the 'Tent, and were there some Time alone; the rest, Mr. Sulli'van says, we are to guess.

'This wild Rabble made no long Stay here; nor, I dare 'say, will ever come back again. They look all like hunted 'Hares, and had rather hear the Name of the Devil than of 'the Duke; but don't seem to mind any Body else in particu'lar, except General Oglethorp, whose Vivacity they are no 'Strangers to; but seem to hope his Forwardness may out-run 'his Judgment; in which I don't doubt they will be fatally 'mistaken. They are marching, or rather gone off, in a very 'unaccountable Manner, galloping, trotting, and running; and 'as we may say, bidding the D——l take the hindmost.'

BOSTON, February 24.

By Capt. Brooks, who arrived at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, about a Week ago, in six Weeks from Plymouth, in England, we have the following Advices, viz. That Admiral Rowley had bombarded and taken the strong City of Bastia, the Metropolis of the Islands of Corsica, belonging to the Genoese, and that Prince Theodore, who some Years ago was proclaimed King of that Island, but obliged to leave it again, was returned thither, and had encouraged the Inhabitants again to revolt.—That the Men of War that sailed from Louisburgh last fall, were arrived in England with their Prizes, and that in their Passage they took a very rich French Ship.—That the late Governor of Louisburgh was put to Death upon his Arrival in France; and that the famous Morepang was in Goal.—That the late Commander of the Vigilant Man of War, taken off Louisburgh last Year, was put in Goal upon his Arrival in France, for Breach of Orders.—That two English Privateers had taken several French Transports with Arms and Ammunition, Bridles and Saddles, &c. for the Use of the Rebels.—

—That General Wade with his Army was at or near Newcastle, where it was thought the French would endeavour to land.—That the Nation seem'd more concern'd about an Invasion from France, than any thing the Rebels were able to do, their Numbers being much reduced by continual Desertions.—That the Court of France had order'd all their Privateers to lie in a Line at proper Distances to block up the Channel, that they might intercept all Vessels inward or outward bound.—That a great Number of our small Vessels were constantly out to watch the Motions of the French, and the Men of War were kept in their proper Stations near the Coast (which is very well guarded) ready to put to Sea upon the first Notice of the Enemy. That all Business seem'd to be laid aside, People being generally employed in arming, mustering and preparing to oppose the Enemies of the Nation, if they should land.—That at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other Sea-ports, they were busy in digging Trenches, repairing and strengthening the Fortifications, &c.

Saturday last Capt. Dumaresque arrived here in about seven Weeks from England, by whom we have a Confirmation of the Articles above, with these further Particulars from the Ga-

zette,

ment, which we can only give the Heads of at this time, the Prints coming to hand so very late, viz. That Archibald Stewart, Esq; late Provost of Edinburgh, was committed to the Tower. That his Majesty's Ship Milford, had taken a French Ship off Montrose, with upwards of 30 Officers, and 160 private Soldiers, on board.—That the Hampton-court had taken a French Privateer called the Lys, of 32 Guns, and 270 Men.—That the Ambuscade Privateer of London, had taken a Spanish Ship laden with Arms and Ammunition, and a large Sum of Money on board, designed for the Rebels in Scotland. That on the 27th of November about 1500 Men from France, landed at Montrose, in Scotland, with a Train of Artillery, 18 Pounders, who were joined by the Lord Gordon, and a Number of Highlanders, who were marched to Perth, and were entrenching themselves there, but gave out they intended to besiege Stirling Castle and Edinburgh.---That Admiral Vernon was cruizing off Dungeness with fourteen capital Ships, Admiral Martin was in the Downs with seven, Sir John Byng on the Coast of Scotland with another Squadron, very well stationed along the Coasts, and a great Number of Cutters are employed to watch the Motions of the Enemy.---That two Dover Privateers took and destroyed Twenty Sail of French Transports, laden with all sorts of warlike Stores for the Rebels, being bound from Dunkirk to Calais to take in Troops.---That a French Twenty gun Ship, having a great Quantity of Powder, Arms, Bridles, Saddles, and Forty Officers, on board for the Rebels, was taken by one of our Men of War; two of the Officers were Persons of peculiar Distinction; one acknowledged himself to be the Duke of M--sh, the other was generally supposed to be the Pretender's second Son; and they were both committed to the Tower.---That the Rebels rifled all that Part of the Country they passed through; and when it was given out that they had advanced within Fifty Miles of the City of London, the Citizens were in the utmost Consternation, Shops shut up, and all Business stagnated. —— That Capt. Adams, late Commander of the Prince of Orange Mast Ship had got from France to London: He was taken by a French Man of War of 36 Guns and 300 Men, after an Engagement of 7 Glasses, in which the French had 24 killed, and many wounded; the English lost not a Man, nor one wounded, save the gallant Commander, who received a Flesh Wound in the Thigh, upon which he was carried off the Deck, and the succeeding Officer struck without firing a Gun. —— That the Grand Turk Man of War (lately a French Privateer, of 24 Guns) had taken a French East India Ship, homeward bound, and a Martinico Ship, richly laden, both which she carried into Lisbon. —— That Admiral Rowley had bombarded Genoa, and taken the Island of Corsica.

The best Account we can get of the Rebels in England, is as follows, That having made themselves Masters of Carlisle, they left a Garrison there, and the rest, about 8000 in Number, dispersed themselves in small Bodies into divers Parts of Lancashire, &c. against whom the Duke of Cumberland marched with a large Body of Troops, but the Rebels being light of Foot, avoided an Engagement for several Days, and fatigued the King's Forces very much, but at last, by forced Marches, the Duke, with 300 Dragoons, came up with the Rear of their Army, which consisted of 1000 of their best Men, at a Village called Clifton, and after an Hour's Dispute, they were driven out of the Village in great Confusion, with the Loss of Thirty killed on the Spot, (the wounded they carried off) and the next Day the Country People picked up Seventy of the Runaways, whom they brought to the Duke's Quarters; twelve of the Dragoons were killed, and Twenty four wounded. Upon this Defeat the Rebels marched with Precipitation back to Carlisle, left a Garrison in it of four or five hundred Men, (some say eight hundred) and the rest retired into Scotland. Two or three Days after the Duke arrived at Carlisle, and invested the Town, having sent to Whitehaven for heavy Cannon to batter the Place, which it was expected would not hold out above two or three Days after the Batteries were erected. Deserters from the Castle came in daily to the Duke, and, by some Accounts, the whole Garrison had offered to surrender, if they might do it as Prisoners of War, and not as Rebels, which Terms the Duke refused.

By the public Prints it appears, that the Dutch are likely to enter into a Neutrality with France.

Extract of a Letter from Lewisburg, dated January 22.

"The Evening before Christmas, a Ship of 200 Tons, Joseph Lock Commander, was cast away about three Leagues to the Northward of the Harbour: She belonged to Mr. Molineaux of London; was partly laden for Virginia, and partly with Stores for this Place. She sailed from London with a Number of Vessels bound to America, seven Sail, besides this Vessel, being designed here with Stores, under Convoy of the Kingsale Man of War: She parted with the Fleet three Weeks before this Disaster happened. —— Five of the common Sailors only got ashore alive; three of them are now in the Garrison, from whom we have this Intelligence; the other two, who took a wrong Path, it is supposed must have perished by the Cold. —— There were twenty Persons in the Vessel, who were all drowned (except as above), amongst whom were Mr. Simon Bradstreet, and another Officer, but unknown."

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Week some Persons of the Romish Communion, were apprehended, and upon Examination, were obliged to give Security for their Appearance at the Provincial Court.

An Express came last Week from the Northward, and is gone down to Virginia; which, it is said, is to hasten the sailing of the Forces now lying there.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared*,
Sloop Sea-Flower, Nicholas Tucker, for Boston;
Schooner Hopewell, Joel Hutchinson, for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

READING; WRITING, in all Hands; ARITHMETIC, in whole Numbers and Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal; also Artificial Arithmetic, both Logarithmetical and Logistical, with Instrumental, either by Inspection, Rhabdologia or Proportional Scales; GEOMETRY, both superficial and solid; with Mensurations of all kinds, either in Longometria, Planometria, or Stereometry; as Surveying, Fortification, Gunnery, Gauging, *&c.* TRIGONOMETRY, both Plain and Spherical; with Navigation, either in Plain, Mercator, or Circular Sailing; also Dialling, all sorts, *&c.* all ways, either Arithmetically, Geometrically, Projective, Reflective, Concave, or Convex: COSMOGRAPHY, Cœlestial or Astronomical, and Terrestrial or Geographical: ASTRONOMY, Practical, and Theorical: GRAMMAR: MERCHANTS ACCOUNTS, or the Art of Book-keeping after the *Italian* Manner: ALGEBRA: *Euclid's* Elements: *&c.*

Likewise the Description and Use of

Sea-Charts, Maps, Quadrants, Fore-Staff, Nocturnal, Protractor, Scales, *Coggershall's* Rule, Sector, Gauging-Rod, Universal Ring-Dial, Globes, and other Mathematical Instruments:

TAUGHT at *Upper Marlborough* Town, in *Prince George's* County, by PETER ROBINSON.

N. B. Near which Place Youth may be Boarded.

In

IF *Elizabeth Smithin*, whose Maiden-Name was *Elizabeth Watkins*, be now living, and will apply to the Printer hereof, she may be informed of something very much to her Advantage; only paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

To be SOLD,

AT the Subscriber's, in *Annapolis*, choice good Raisins, at Eighteen Pence the Pound.

SAMUEL SOUMAIEN.

Annapolis, March 17th, 1745,6.

WHEREAS several Reports have been industriously spread, that Mr. *Samuel Hyde*, Merchant in *London*, was become Bankrupt, and many plausible Circumstances made use of to gain Credit to the said Reports; and particularly, that Col. *Taylor* of *Virginia* had certain Advice of it, and acquainted Major *Champ* therewith: And altho' all the said Reports appear now to be false and malicious, yet many of the Correspondents of the said Mr. *Hyde* were so far alarm'd as to commence Actions in several County Courts in this Province against him, in order to Attach his Effects, before there was any possibility of undeceiving them. But as all concerned may now be fully satisfied of the injustice done to them, as well as to Mr. *Hyde*'s Character, I hope they will stop all further Proceedings, and thereby prevent the necessity of removing the Causes to the Provincial Court, which will be attended with a great deal of Expence; which Expence, I wish those, who have been unwarily, and (I really believe) with reluctance, drawn, by the falshood and malice of ill People, into the commencement of the Suits, would save themselves. And as to the Authors of the said Reports, they may depend on being called to an Account for the Mischief they have done.

D. DULANY.

UPON Hearing the Report which came from *Virginia*, that Col. *Taylor* had received Advice that Mr. *Hyde* was Broke, and that the Colonel had, by Letter, advised Maj. *Champ* thereof, I dispatched a Messenger, with a Letter to Col. *Taylor*, requesting him to let me know whether he had received any such Advice; to which he returned me an Answer in these Words, *No Letters that I have received make any mention of Mr.* Hyde, *and am sorry to contradict Mr.* Skinner, *as I cannot recollect that I ever mentioned that Gentleman to Maj.* Champ, *tho' had heard a rumour of his being Broke, and understood that Report to have come from* Maryland.

When I wrote to Col. *Taylor*, I did not know the Person's Name who had spread the Report, and believe I called him *Skyner*, or *Skinner*, but since have been informed that his Name is *Skyria*.

B. TASKER.

STolen or strayed from the Plantation of the Subscriber, near the lower Falls of *Potomack*, a middle-siz'd black Gelding, with a hanging Mane, and a Bob Tail, branded on the Off Buttock DD. Whoever will bring the said Gelding to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have twenty Shillings Reward, and three Pounds if stolen, on securing the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice.

BENJ. STODDERT.

St. Mary's County, *Maryland, Mar.* 4, 1746.

THE public School of this County being vacant, any Person qualified for a Master, according to an Act of Assembly of this Province, on his Application to the Visitors of the aforesaid School, will meet with suitable Encouragement.

Signed *per* Order, JOHN LLEWELLIN.

Baltimore County, *Maryland, March* 14, 1745-6.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province for *London*, this Summer, desires all Persons who have any Affairs to settle with him, either on his own Account, or on Account of Mr. *Jonathan Forward*, Merchant in *London* (for whom he is Agent), to come and finish the same by the 10th Day of *May* next, or else they may expect Trouble. He also advises those who have any Demands upon him, to send them in, and they shall be paid.

He has a Parcel of very sortable *European* Goods, to the Value of about 300 *l.* Sterling, which he will sell very cheap, either for Bills of Exchange, Paper Money, or Tobacco.

He is also empowered by the Executrix of Capt. *David Bowly*, late of *Baltimore-Town*, deceased, to demand and receive the Debts due to his Estate: Whoever is indebted thereto, is required forthwith to discharge the same. DARBY LUX.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Friday the 14th of this Instant, a white Servant Man named *Thomas Wood*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a fresh Complexion, short brown Hair, and one of his fore Teeth broke: His Apparel, when he went away, was an Osnabrigs Shirt, a white Kersey Coat with white Metal Buttons, a white Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, grey Stockings, Country-made Shoes, and sometimes wears Trowsers; he is a West-Country *Englishman*, and speaks the Language peculiar to the People of that Part of the Country. He goes by the Name of *John Wilson*, and pretends he has served 5 Years in the Country; and has got a Pass, which he has forged, of which he is very capable, as he writes a good Hand, and is a sly cunning Fellow. He has a spare Shirt, and a Pair of brown Breeches. Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to me at *Annapolis*, shall have 20 *s.* Reward, besides what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges.

GEO. STEUART.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land called *Long Venture*, lying on the North Side of *South* River, containing 130 Acres; with two good Houses, a good Corn-House, and Tobacco House. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer hereof.

FINE *English* Salt, at Three Shillings *per* Bushel, to be Sold by the Subscriber, living on *Sassafras* River, in *Maryland*. ALEXANDER LUNOX.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. *James Dick*, lately gone to *Great-Britain*, are required to come forthwith and pay their respective Ballances, or expect further Trouble. And all Persons who have had any Dealings with the Subscriber since his Departure, are desired to come and settle their Account, by paying off the same, or giving Notes for their respective Debts.

The Subscriber has a well-sorted Parcel of *European* and *India* Goods, to be Sold either Whole-sale or Retale, for Sterling or Paper Money.

STEPHEN WEST, *junior*.

APPEN-

APPENDIX to the *Maryland Gazette*, Number 48.

Mr. GREEN,

YOU are desired to Print the few inclosed Sheets; from which the Roman Catholics in this Province may learn, the unhappy Condition of the Protestants in *France*, and the Cruelty with which they are treated in that Country, the least Bigotted of any Popish Kingdom in *Europe*; so that by comparing the mildness and lenity of a *British* Government, with the arbitrary Injustice and Inhumanity of all those where their own Religion prevails; they may become sensible of the Happiness they enjoy under a Protestant Administration, and (if not openly, yet in their Consciences) acknowlege that Spirit of Charity and Benevolence, so eminently to be distinguish'd in the Reform'd Churches, from the persecuting Principles of the Romish Religion.

Yours, &c.

MEMORYAL concerning the present State of the Protestant Religion in France.

BY the Advices we have lately received both from *France* and the adjacent Countries, it appears, that they are now determined in that Kingdom to make use of the utmost Severities against their Protestant Subjects. The said Protestants had, since the Year 1743, enjoyed some Toleration; the Court being perfuaded, from a thousand Proofs, that, in their religious Assemblies, nothing passed that was contrary to the State; that they held them without Tumult; that they were without Arms of any Kind; and that they prayed God for the Prosperity of the King, and his august Family; perpetually recommending Submission and Obedience to his Majesty, agreeably to the Acts passed in their last national Synod, that was held *August* 18, 1744. The Court, I say, which had a thousand Means to convince themselves of the Innocence of their Assemblies, did not only not oppose, but seem'd rather, by their Forbearance, to authorize them.

UNDER Favour of this Calm, the Protestant Religion made considerable Progress: Many who, out of Fear, did not dare to profess it, have publicly shewn their Zeal for it; and others, who formerly had been forced by Violence to forsake it, have readily embraced it again; and these last have been so many in number, that by a Computation made by the *Roman* Catholics themselves, it has, in the space of seven or eight Months, mounted to 27000 on the Side of *Montauban*, and in that Neighbourhood. Upon this, the *Roman* Catholic Clergy took the Alarm; fearing that such Conversions would considerably diminish their Revenue, by taking from them the casual Profits arising from Christenings, Marriages, *&c.* They have left no Means untried, to engage the Court to interest itself in an Affair which so nearly concerned them. In order to support their Instances the better, they made them at a Time when they were about to furnish the King with a free Gift of several Millions of Livres; and, if Credit may be given to certain Advices, they gave it very strongly to be understood, that they were a Body which was not to be slighted. In short, after trying all imaginable Means, they obtained two Edicts of the Court, against the Protestants of *Montauban*, one of the 1st, the other of the 16th of *February*, 1745: They were not, 'tis true, entirely new; the first was published the 11th of *September*, 1726, but they added to it a severe Article concerning Preachers. The second is a Repetition, Word for Word, of that which was published the 9th of *November*, 1728; what is most remarkable is, that amongst all the Edicts that have been published against the Protestant Assemblies, they have chosen two of the most rigid, or rather the most unjust: But that every one may judge of their Contents, we shall only exhibit them such as they were published; whereby it will be plain, that where-ever a true *Roman* Catholic Clergy has the upper Hand, there is no Evil that the Protestants have not Reason to expect.

The KING's ORDONNANCE concerning People of the Pretended Reform'd Religion, of the 1st of *February*, 1745.

By the King's Order.

'THE King being informed that, notwithstanding all Exercise of the pretended Reformed Religion is forbidden 'by his Edicts, Declarations, and Ordonnances, there have been 'nevertheless of late, several Assemblies in the District of *Montauban*; and desiring to provide against it, his Majesty has ordered and does order, that conformably to his said Edicts, Declarations, and Ordonnances, all Preachers, who have convoked or shall convoke Assemblies in the said District, and who have preached or shall preach, or who have or shall exercise therein any Function, be arraigned, convicted, and punished; as likewise all and every Subject or Subjects of his Majesty, of what Quality or Condition soever, who shall have been, or may be found hereafter, in the said Assemblies, and who shall be there taken in the Fact; his Majesty willing that they be condemned to suffer the Pains expressed in the said Edicts, Declarations, and Ordonnances: And, moreover, with Regard to those, who shall be known to have assisted at the said Assemblies, but who have not been arrested upon the Spot, his Majesty wills and requires that, by the Orders of the Intendant and Commissary in the said District, the Men should be immediately sent, without any Hearing or Tryal, to his Gallies, to serve there as Slaves during their Lives; and the Women and Daughters to be shut up, for ever, in Places which shall be assigned them.

'HIS Majesty commands and orders the said Intendant and Commissary in the said District of *Montauban*, and his Bailiffs, Chief Justices, and other Officers and Justices whom it may concern, each in his respective Station, to pay exact Obedience to the present Ordonnance, which shall be read, published, and posted up, where-ever it may be necessary, that no Person may pretend Ignorance thereof. Done at *Versailles*, the first Day of *February*, in the Year 1745.'

Signed, LOUIS.

And lower, *By the King*, PHELYPEAUX.

ORDONNANCE of the 16th of *February*, 1745.

'HIS Majesty being informed that the different Punishments expressed in the Decrees, Declarations, and Ordonnances, published against those who assist at the unlawful Assemblies of the new Converts, have not yet been sufficient intirely to stop the Course of them, because they make but slight Impressions upon People, whose Minds are filled with Error, and produce the Fear only of a Punishment, from which each one flatters himself he shall escape; and his Majesty being willing to put an End to these Disorders, which would totally cease if those of the new Converts, who fear being surprized themselves in the Assemblies, of which they have always Notice, and who, not fearing to let their Children and Domestics go, but often sending them there, were to desist from thus favouring and fomenting the Assemblies by their ill Counsels, or by their Connivance and Silence, which render them not less guilty of Disobedience, than those even who assist therein, He would resolve upon obliging all new Converts, for their own Sakes, to prevent the Holding such Assemblies, or to give Information of them, seeing they are never kept without their Knowlege; or would punish them as Accomplices of the said Assemblies, by subjecting those who shall not inform against them to the Payment of pecuniary and arbitrary Fines, which for the future shall be indifferently laid upon all new Converts in the Cantons of the District of *Montauban*, where any Assemblies shall be held. To these Ends, his Majesty has ordered and does order,

ARTICLE I.

'That in all the Corporations of the Diſtrict of *Montauban*, 'compriſed in the State of the Diviſions (called *Arrondiſſemens*), 'which ſhall be immediately drawn up by the Intendant of the 'ſaid Diſtrict, whom his Majeſty has authorized and does au- 'thorize for that Purpoſe, all the new Converts, inhabiting 'within the Extent of the Diviſions, ſhall be reſponſible for all 'the Aſſemblies which ſhall be held upon the Territory of the 'Corporations, whereof each Diviſion ſhall be compoſed.

II.

'The new Converts, Inhabitants of the Diviſions, in the 'Extent of which it ſhall be proved that ſome Aſſemblies have 'been held, ſhall be condemned without any Tryal, or even 'Hearing, by the ſaid Intendant, to pay an arbitrary Fine, pro- 'portioned to their Ability; and alſo to pay the Charges of the 'Proceedings, which ſhall have been had, on Account of the 'ſaid Aſſemblies; and the Aſſeſſments of the Fines and Charges 'ſhall be made by him, on the Knowlege he ſhall have of them, 'upon all the new converted Inhabitants, who ſhall be found 'comprized in the Liſts of the Capitation, or Poll-Tax, in all 'the Corporations of the Diviſion.

III.

'His Majeſty wills, that thoſe of the new Converts, who 'perform their Duty as Catholics, and ſhall juſtify it by Certi- 'ficates from their Biſhops or Grand Vicars, importing that 'they frequent the Church and Sacraments, and that they have, 'for three preceding and ſucceſſive Years, at leaſt, regularly per- 'formed all their paſchal Duties, ſhall not be comprehended in 'the abovemid Aſſeſſments, unleſs there be Proof againſt them 'of their having attended at, or favoured the ſaid Aſſemblies.

IV.

'The new Converts of a Corporation of any Diviſion, with- 'in the Extent of which an Aſſembly ſhall be held, who ſhall 'give Advice and furniſh Proof of it, ſhall likewiſe be except- 'ed in the Aſſeſſment; and when the ſaid Advices ſhall have been 'given, time enough, to ſurprize the Aſſembly, all the People of 'that Corporation ſhall be diſcharged of the Fine, and their 'Portion thrown upon the reſt of the Diviſion.

V.

'If any Aſſembly be held upon the Territory of a Corpo- 'ration wholly compoſed of old Catholics, and not comprehen- 'ded in the State of the Diviſions, the Fine in that Caſe ſhall 'be born by the Diviſions that are the neareſt to the Place 'where ſuch Aſſembly ſhall be held, in the Manner as ſhall be 'regulated and ordered by the ſaid Intendant.

VI.

'If it happens that any Aſſembly be held upon a Ground 'that is doubtful, and conteſted between ſome Corporations of 'the Diviſions, and ſome other Corporations of other Diviſions, 'the Fines in that Caſe ſhall be born by the Diviſions which 'are neareſt to the conteſted Ground, in the Manner as ſhall 'likewiſe be regulated and ordered by the ſaid Intendant.

VII.

'All private Perſons, comprehended in the Liſts of Aſſeſſ- 'ment, who ſhall be fined, ſhall be forced to the Payment of 'their Rates, by actual ſettled Garriſons.

VIII.

'And whereas the Preachers who come from abroad, or are 'brought up in the Country, and who are the principal Authors 'of all the Aſſemblies, could not keep them up, if they were 'not readily admitted and maintained in the Houſes of the new 'Converts, which is a Thing intirely oppoſite to the Prohibi- 'tions heretofore made on this Subject, his Majeſty orders that 'all the new Converts of the Corporations of a Diviſion, in the 'the Limits of which a Preacher may be arreſted, ſhall be co- 'demned in a Fine of 3000 Livres, to be given to the Inform- 'ers who ſhall have procured his being taken up; and this, in- 'dependently of the Suit, which ſhall be made and carried on 'agreeable to the Rigour of the former Ordonnances, Edicts 'and Declarations, againſt him, in whoſe Houſe the Preach- 'ſhall have been found.

IX.

'His Majeſty does not intend, by the preſent Ordonnance 'to derogate from the Diſpoſitions of the Edicts, Declaration 'Decrees, and Ordonnances, publiſhed upon the Subject of th 'ſaid Aſſemblies, and particularly from that of the 1ſt of th 'preſent Month and Year, which ſhall be all executed accordi 'to their Form and Tenor. His Majeſty orders and requir 'the ſaid Intendant of the Diſtrict of *Montauban*, to ſee to th 'Execution of the preſent Ordonnance, which ſhall be publiſh 'and poſted up where-ever it ſhall be neceſſary, that no on 'may ever pretend Cauſe of Ignorance; Done at *Verſailles* 'the 16th of *February*, 1745. Signed, Louis

And lower, *By the King*,

PHELYPEAUX.

THE Injuſtice and Cruelty of ſuch Declarations are ſo obvi- ous, that every one muſt be ſtruck with them; however, in or- der they ſhould be executed in their fulleſt Extent, the Cou hath ſent into the Diſtrict of *Montauban*, and Places adjacent the favourite Miſſionaries, ſeveral Troops of Dragoons, wh acting like themſelves, have committed the moſt outrageous Vi olences, and the moſt unheard-of Exceſſes, and have reduc upwards of 6000 Souls to Beggary, and the City of *Montaub* to a more miſerable Condition than ever it knew, even after th Wars it has ſeveral Times been obliged to maintain in it's ow Defence. This occaſioned ſeveral Thouſand Men, filled wit Deſpair, to retire into the Woods, to defend a Life there, whic they ſhould be ſure to loſe, if they remained in the open Cou try. Reſiſtance is either never to be admitted, or it muſt be i ſuch Circumſtances as theſe. Nature authoriſes it. Reaſ prompts to it.

En quò VIOLENTIA Cives
Perduxit miſeros!
Tantum Religio potuit ſuadere malorum!

BESIDES, Perſecution rageth in *Dauphiny*; the Priſons there are filled with Proteſtants, who have been taken up for being found in Aſſemblies; ſeveral have been outlawed; almoſt eve- ry where they endeavour to ſecure their Lives by Flight. The 16th of *February*, a Miniſter, named *Roux*, was arreſted in the Borough of *Livron*, put into Priſon, and loaded with Fetters; the 12th of *March* he was hanged in the City of *Die*: After the Execution, they cut off his Head, and expoſed it in the Place where he had been taken; an Example of Cruelty un- heard of 'til now. Others have been condemned to ſuffer Pain of an extraordinary Severity; and amongſt others, one named *Raille*, of *Oſte*, near *Cret*, who, for having performed the Of- fice of Reader in an Aſſembly, has lately been condemned by the Parliament of *Grenoble*, to be whipped by the Hands of the Hangman, marked, and ſent to the Gallies for Life; which was to have been executed the 15th of *March*.

WE expect every Day to have farther Accounts of theſe tra- gical Examples. And it ſeems neceſſary, on many Accounts, that we ſhould not be intirely ignorant of them in this Country.

SUCH is the Situation of Catholic *France*, under the Reign of *Louis* the XVth. It was not, without Doubt, by Declarations which have ſuch fatal Effects, that, that Prince acquired the Title of *Well-beloved*; nor, will it be by ſuch Edicts, that he can hope to preſerve it.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper.